POREVER ONE AND INSEPARABLE,".... Jarrakson.

# Ehe Butland Berald.

PERMARKS RESET TURSDAY, AT RUTLAND, NY, BY WILLIAM PAY.

## Miscellany.

From Abbutt's Magazine. A LAMENTABLE HOLY WAR.

We are pained to learn that preparations are made for an extensive and furious Theological warfare during the present year. Throughout the whole Presbyterian Church, the forces are armed and equiped, and nurrehalled for the conflict .-There have already been some most furious skepmishes, and a general engagement is soon expected. The enemies of Christ are taking every aders, and are daily lengthening their lines, and hourly reaching the army of Christ, that the enemy is on the advance, that one fortress after another is falling into his power, that the Sabhath is sorren- frail spirit with a realons driver. dered the influence of the Bible almost overthrown.

seems to bave no other effect than to increase

their mutual ammonity and deadly hate.

In Connecticut, report says that the armistice between East Windsor and New Haven has expired. Both parties are busily preparing themselves for the approaching campaign. In Hartford a battery is being erected; and furnaces are already in operation for throwing red hot shot into the fortress of New Haven. In New Haven they are preparing with great determination for the defence and are resolved to drive off their assailsots, or die at their gone. It is said that recruiting parties will be sent into the other New England States to best up soldiers for the war. It is confidently hoped by one party that the Recorder will soon elevate its banner, and proclaim hostilities, while the other party, wish to raise the opposing standard upon the walls of the New England Speciator, and call forth its latent thunders. Many fears are entertained that this effort will be successful. As the generals of the opposing forens in Connecticut are both distinguished for their military experience and skill, and as they are surrounded with staff of ficers who cordially co-operate with them in their endeavors, it would not be strange if they should succeed in promoting division and discord in the remaining New England states. But we hope for the heat. While the army of Christ is thus rent and weakened by internal dissension, it is the more important that those who have resolved not to bite and devour one another, should combine their energies in endeavering to redeem this sinning and sorrowing world to Christ.

MAN'S LABOR A BLESSING. God bath sent no greater evil into the world, than that "in the sweat of our brows we shell eat our brond;" and in the difficulty and agony, in the rorrows and contention of our souls, we shall "work out our salvaoutdone his own anger, and defeated the purposes of his wrath, by the inundation of his mercy; for this labor and swest of our brows is so far from being a corse, that without it our very bread would not be so great a blessing. If it were not for labor, men neither could eat so much, nor relish so pleasantly, nor sleep so soundly, nor be so healthful or so useful, so strong, nor so patient, so noble, nor so untempted. And as God hath made us beholden to labor for the sporchase of many good things, so the thing itself owes to labor many degrees of its worth and value. And, therefore, I need not recken, that, besides these advantages, the mercies of God have found out proper and natural remedies for labor; nights to cure the sweat of the day-sleep to ease our watchfolness; rest to affeviate our burdens-and days of religion to procure our rest : and things are so ordered, the country within a certain district, and to send lamer without debate. that labor is become a duty, and an act of many virtues, and is not so apt to turn into a sin as its contrary; and is therefore necessary, not only because we need it for making provisions for our life. but even to raise the labor of our rest . there being ne greater tegiousness of spirit in the world than want of employment, and an inective life; and the lazy man is not only approfitable, but also accursed, and he groans under the load of his time ; which yet passes over the active man, light as a dream or the feathers of a bird; while the uninployed is a disease, and like a long sleepless night to himself, and a load unto his country.

Doing THE LORD'S WORK DECEITFULLY. Those obtained at that price go no farther, and never and regard not the substance and design of every they destroy the integrity and perfect constitution and usefulness of the duty is hindered.

ZEAL OVERNUCH Our real must never carry us beyond that which is safe. Nome there are, who in their first altempts and entries upon religion, while the passion, that brought them in, remains, undertake things as great as their highest

since, they make their tows to bind themselves for ever to this state of delicacies. The open is fair. but the event is this. The age of a purson is not said. long, and the spirit being breathed out, the man we could depend on our negroes, and there are, or number of votes shall have been returned. begins to abate of his first heats, and is ashamed r, were, 30 live oak culters, but then he considers that all-that was not necessories arms, and James fold me that Green was apprehens officers, whose elections are not otherwise provided sary, and therefore he will abote something more ; and from something to something, at last it will come to just nothing, and the proper effect of this is, indignation, and hatred of boly things, an impudent spirit, carlessness or despair. Zeal sometimes carries a man into temptation; and he that never thinks he loves God dutifully or neceptably, because he is not imprisoned for him, or undone, or undo him. It is like fighting a deel to show our valor. Stay till the king commends you to fight and die, and then let real do its publish offices,vantage of this most fatal strife among his follow- This irregularity and mistake was too frequent in the primitive church, when men and women would strongthening their posts. The reports which are strive for death, and he ambitious to feel the hangman's sword; some miscarried in the attempt, and became and examples of the unequal yoling a

### THE WAR IN FLORIDA.

The following particulalize of the state of ters from Florida ;

"ST AUGUSTISE, Dec. 26. Although the enemy is 100 nules off, we experience all the vexations and troubles attending a besieged city; nothing is to be seen but the most inefficient militis, oming from one quarter to another, a wild goos chase, without plans or well concerted measures, in order to give room to our detachment of troops They are sent out in numbers of 20, 30, and 50, at the reasonable distance of 50 miles from each other, to procure intelligence and make reconnoissances where no enemy is known to be. Out of 240 men composing our militia, and 60 veteranalarm men, near 90 have led town upon these olish excursions, and the remainder are constanty harrassed, by patrolling, mounting guard at send quarters, and painting with military buttons in their hats (for uniforms or regular accountsments are unknown; through the streets of this migh y city. All these movements are tonly productive of alarm, bustle, and noise, without advantage to any body. We are daily termented by the most extraord pary reports, but nothing is pustively known, except that within an extent of more than one hundred miles, six or eight individuals, personally obnoxious, have been killed by the Indians, and about the same number of houses bornt which had previously abandoned by the proprietors. The result of this is general confusion not withstanding there is no immediate danger, and a total stagnation of all sorts of business, except for miltary contractors, who are in a horry to bleed. Un-

"ST. AUGUSTINE, December 26. Flattering myself with the belief that you always feel an interest in whatever concerns us and in Florida generally, it was my intention to write, and give as Chaffee of B , Clement, Cale, Dec, Deckerman, Emfar as I could, a correct statement of our situation with respect to the Indians, now the one great and engrossing subject, but I have felt so gloomy for the last few days, that I deferred writing, in hopes H., Hix, Hitchcock, Jockman, Jenness, Kidder, of better spirits, till this moment that Southwick's signal gan warns me that I have only half an hour. It is so difficult even here to obtain truth, that I should not be surprised if many gross mi-represen- Taylor, Thatcher, Thomson, Vilas, Walker, Wheetations find their way abroad. If however, we are represented in a hopeless and exposed condidition, (in Augustine as well as throughout the the country,) it is no more than the truth. The Indians have now openly commenced hostilities; General Clinch has issued orders to Col. Warren, who had a party of of 250 mounted men, to scour | he put and carried upon the resolution of Mr Colon baggage wagons to Mecanopi under a guard ; the Indians, supposed about 80, lay in ambush, suffered the guard to pass on, and then attacked to his constituents to oppose the amendments, from and exptured three wagons; had taken out the the beginning to the end. amunition and bornt two when Dr. M'limore came up with 30 men, attacked them, retook the remaining wagon, and drove them into a hammock; I should say they retreated thither. The Dr. had so two horses shot under him, and then, sword in hand, and on foot, called to his men to follow, but only twelve had courage to do so; he was therefore obliged to make good his own retreat with Fisher, Fuller of T., Foster, Gay, Gilson, Hall of the wagen, and four men wounded. The Americ D., Hewes, Hix, Jackman, Johnson, Knapp. of W. cans lost 15 horses in this skirmish,

" It is unknown what number of Indians have that promise to God, but mean not to pay what fallen; all the plantations of Alachuage deserted they ence intend; people that are confident in except the General's and M'Intoches; at these the day of case, and fail in the hoar of danger; they two places the troops which were taken from this that pray passionstely for a grace, and it be not are stationed. At Newnansville there are 240 women and children endeavoring themselves to contend in action what they seem to contend in throw up astronouncie; they have only youthe prayer; such as delight in forms and outsides, and ald men to guard them. Mr Watson was no that place when he wrote the above account. He institution; that think it a great sin to taste broad forther informs, that a plantation within two and a before the receiving the holy sacrament, and yet half noles of his, on the Sawance, was burnt, and come to communicate with an ambitious and re- an attack expected to be made on his place on the Legislature with a successful homeofier be styvengeful soul; that make a conscience of eating Monday last, and no tidings have since been re- tool the House in conscience. flesh, but not of drunkenness; that keep old cus-ceived. Two days after the above intelligence, and toms and old sins together; that pretend one duty express arrived from Maior Potence. to excuse snother; religion against charity, or with about 30 non at leavely's Tennova, saying or never 1 to God private proper to parents against daty to God private proper than the first W. Tennova, saying or never 1 to the first transfer of the first transfer or never 1 to the first transfer o plety to parents against duty to God, private prome that Henry Woodroff had been marketed, at Volce, Section 1. ises against public duty, the keeping of an oath six. Mr Poster, and the others which were at formal in mile more life, and opinion against against breaking of a commandment, honor against Spring Gorden, immediately made off for Tomoto, Gorden and Counce, by the Environment and Twens modesty, reputation against piety, the love of the and were after words joined by Joseph Windowski, in second Section 1. against God; these are the decentful workers of must be to Florica, evenual their extrages are units. Florical work and the duties of must be to Florical evenual their extrages are units. Florical work are they make a schism in the duties of many conquered and sent off. What is to be much nor ground the forces of the Name in the schizm of the Name in the State in the Name in the schizm of the Name in the State in the Name in the schizm of the Name in the State in the Name in the schizm of the Name in the State in the Name in the schizm of the Name in the State in the Sta Michael and the dragon; for they divide the spirit field from their homes, and left all to be destroyed purson, in time of mar, or identicated by of God, and distinguish his commandments in par- be the rathless enemy? Nor can there be any the advice and command the Senate; and no limited the senate of the Senate; and no limited the senate of the Senate is and no limited the senate is the senate of the Senate is and no limited the senate is the senate in the senate is the senate in the senate is the senate in the senate is the senate is the senate is the senate is the senate in the senate is the se ties and factions; by seeking an excuse, sometimes crops expected the ensuing year. Our express ger than they shall approve thereof. The Govercame in last night to say that Gen, Calf had an en- nor may have a Secretary of civil and military afof duty, or they do something, whereby the effect counter, (with how many I know not,) but he had fairs, to be by him appointed during pleasure, whose killed six and taken two captives. My greatest services lie may at all times command; and for reliance as on the experience, judgment, and value whose compensation provision shall be made by of this officer in the most dreadful of all warfare, law. but there is no knowing where the great budy of . Annexs 13 ru. The votes for Governor, Licent. Indians are. We are quiet as yet down couting no Governor, and Treasurer, of the State, shall be one attempts a pourney now through any part of the sourced and counted, and the result declared by a country, but feel as if they might never seturn .- committee appointed by the Senate and House of thoughts; no repentance is sharp enough, no fast- George is building a block house of cabings logs. Representatives. If, at any time, there shall be no! ings afflictive enough, then "totis quinquatribus (which will not hurn;) into this be means to come election by the fromes, of Governor, Lieut Governor, and finding some deliciousness at the vey what he can of his goods and chattels, and, if erm , and Treasurer, of the State, the Senate and

sive that they would return to the same vessel .- for, and who under the existing provisions of the The measure taken by Gen. H. seemed now more Constitution, are elected by the Council and House satisfactory; there are pickets placed over the of Representatives, shall, hereafter, be elected by bridge, outside the gates, and at the fort-but he, the Schate and House of Representatives, to joint has left the town only about waty men for this assembly, at which the presiding officer of the duty. A detachment has been sent to guard the Sevate, shall preside; and such presiding officer Government stores."

"Sr. Atsurrisa, Dec. 26. We are at war and no other. designed to martyrdom, may desire a trial that will with the Seminoles. Much individual muschief will be done-many small settle ents, and all, large and small, which are or shall be descrited, to adopt the 18th article of the amendments. have been and will be burnt. Young Henry Woodroff, of Spring Garden, went out cartle honting with a negro boy, was shot from his horse laid apon the table, and killed; his brother Joseph who had taken a different course escaped. Forester, and all the tion of the 15th article of the amendments, requirwhites, immediately on petting intedegence from ing that bills be submitted to the Governor for his the negro boy who had esdays described the plantation. Unless the claves use very farthful it will be bornt. Lancaster may been what in they need, to record his yore against the amendments ; it was though not dangerously-Cail is well-Couch uniting executive and legislative power in the same things in Pierida are published in the Charles- with 570 mounted volunteers; Bolow, Church, hands-and more than thus, a was unposing a clog ten Conder, in the shape of extracts of private let. M'latech, Anderson, and some others, have their open the legislature which ought not to be imposplaces guarded.

#### Vermont Convention.

WEIGHTONE, Jun. 13. Mr Beaman of Pairfax introduced a resoulation for the printing and distribution of the journals of the Convention; laid upon the table.

Mr Cahoon called up the resolution introduced vesterday by Mr Collamer, to adopt the 6th, 12th, 13th and 14th articles of the smeadments.

Measts Cahoon and Dillingham supported, and Mr Dee opposed the motion. Mr Jouness moved its adoption; opposed by Mossra Nilos, Bolding Newcomb, Dee and Goodale, and supported by Mr Miller of Lowell. At the instance of Mr Blodgett the resolution and amendments were read.

Mr Hendee wished to amend the resolution. me to include also the amendments providing for a Senate, heretofore adopted. Mr Goodale accorded. No motion to this effect could be entertained, however, and the discussion was again renewed on the motion of Mr Jeneess: Messrs Dickerman and Alapposed the motion,

Mr.Mason of Sheldon moved to by the resolution upon the table, with a view to again move the reconsideration of the resolution adopting a Senate. Messrs Mason, Albee, Goodale, Fisk, Niles, I ce and Beaman of Fairfax supported the motion, or posed by Mesers Blodgett, Newcomb, Mattocks. Shenrer, Trucy, Hunt, Cahoon, White and Dillingham—when the question was called from all quarters of the hall and was put—Shall the resolution be laid upon the table? Aves 56, noes 160;—so the motion was NEGATIVED.

AYES -Albee, Polch, Berman of Pairfag, Bean, Bruce of Chester, Bruce of Woodbary, Bradley Piell of Guifford, Field of Welmington, Pisk, sher, Fuller of Troy, Faster, Gibson, Gilman, Goodale, Hall of Dover, Harris, Hewes, Hinman of Luce, May, Mason of S., Millard, Murse, Niles, Pike, Pineo, Robinson, Rowell, Rounds, Sartwell, Sears of R., Swith of L., Stickney Stebbins, Tobor, ler, Willey, Wonder-56,

ABSENT-Carpenter of M. Chase, Cobb Hatch Surgeant, Smith of M., Wheelock of E., Dewey.

NAYS-The remainder. Mr Mason said he was satisfied of the determination of the Convention, and trusted the vote would

Mr Newcomb denied that the vote was a test vote, and opposed the resolution; he was pledged

Mr Aiken moved that the main question be now put : agreed to, and the question was put-Snall the resolution be adopted ? Ayes 162, noes 43the resolution wes ADOPTED.

NAYS-Albee, Barrows, Buich, Ball, Belding, Bean, Bruce of Chester, Bradley, Clement, Cole. Dee, Dickerman, Field of G., Field of Wilmington, Knapp of S., Leavens of M., Luce, May, Miller of W., Milland, Morse, Newcomb, Pike, Pinco, Robinson, Rounds, Rowell, Sartwell, Scotiold, Sours of M., Smith of L., Stickney, Stebburs, Pabor, Thatcher, Thomson, Wiley - 48.

ABSENT-Bruce of W., Carpenter of M., Chase, Dewey, Drew Emery, Gilman, Goodale, Hatch, Mather, Niles, Sargasul, Soule, Smith of M., Taylor, Vilia, Wheeler, Wheelerk, of E.

AYES-The remainder.

The following are the articles adopted : ARTICLE STR. The most removing branch of ted.

Annual 12 cm. The August Brendise power

first contest, and in that activity of of their pas- necessary, defend. If I could only get them con- House of Representatives shall, by a joint belief, Chaplain, adjustment day.

would try and get some arms and elect to fill the office, not filled by the Precence as om Charleston : if these could be aforesaid, one of the three candulates for such ofh, I should have but little fear, for I know | fee, (if there be so many) for whom the greatest

in such joint assembly shall have a custing vote, Convention asj.

Mr Wright of Norwich introduced a resolution At the suggestion of Mr D.llingham, the 20th

article was also included, and the resolution was Mr Botler introduced a resolution for the adop-

Mr Tracy asked the ayes not noes. He wished

ed-requiring both Houses to sit three days after the accomplishment of their lessuess, or else to suffor bills, which they deemed calulary, to be defeated at the will of the Governor,

Messes, Nilas, Butler, Galusha, Chipman, and White supported, and Messre Mattocks, and Vilus opposed the resolution. Ayes 131, noes 82-so the Convention resolved to ADOPT the fifteenth article, which is as follows :

ARTICLE 15rm. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, shall, before it become a lew, be presented to the Severment; if he approve, he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it, with his objections in writing, to the House, in which it shall have originated; which dail proceed to reconsiderit. If, upon such reconsideration, a majority of the House shall pass the bill, it shall, together with the objections, he sent to the other House, by which, it shall, likewise, be reconsidered, and, if approved by a majority of that House, it shall become a law. But, in all such cases, the votes of both Houses shall be taken by year and pays, and the names of the persons, voting for or against the bill, shall be entered on the journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor as aforesaid, within five days, (Sundays excented) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall become a law, in like manner, as if he had signed it; unless the two Houses, by their adjournment, within three days after the presentment of such bill, shall prevent its return; in which case it shall not become a law.

Mr Pomeroy called up the resolution fixing a time for the adjournment of the Convention without

Mr Wheeler moved to fix the time at 6 o'clock temerrow morning, Mr White moved to by the resolution upon the

table-ayes 100, noes 98.

Mr Palmer suggested that an ordinance was to be drafted-When Mr Kittridge called up the resolution adopting the 18th and 20th articles of the amendments, the question being upon its adoption.

Mr Hendes called for the reading of the 9th article of the Constitution of the United States and the statute of Vermont remine to the write faabour

rpm-and they were read. Messrs Hendee and Niles objected that the article was unnecessary, the U. S. Constitution proxidog ample security to the rights of individuals on

Mr Mattocks said it might be doubted whether the article of the U. S. Constitution extended to other than the Courts of the United States. If this were so, the only security the people of Vermont had that write of habous corpus should issue of right, was in the statute law, which might be changed

at the will of the Legislature. The resolution was ADOPTED without a di-

The 18th and 20th articles are as follows:

ARTICLE 1870. The Writ of Habeas Corpushall in no case be suspended. It shall be a writ issuable of right; and the General Assembly shall make provision to render it a speedy and effectual remedy in all cases proper therefor.

ARTICLE 20 rm. Such parts and provisions only I the Canstitution of this State, established by Convention on the 9th day of July, one thousand seven hundred and mosty-three, as are sitered or superceded by any of the foregoing smeadments, ir are repognant thereto, shall bereafter cease to

Mr. Beeman called up the resolution for the sever ng and distributing of 1200 copies of a pour adop of the Convention, and ti-

On matical Mr Collamer a commutee of three and countred to report a form for the authenticating eromological the exticles of amendment which ad been adopted; and Mesers Collamor, Asken and Cohesis were aspetited the committee.

ly that the thanks of this Convention be given to tions. con monon of Mr. Mattocks, resulted unanimousthe then. Lyman Fitch for the impartial and able manner which he has performed the denses of Pres-

ively emerical this testimony of the approbation of tio Convention. He had committed errors, be see aware-they were uniatentional errors-and beted. The Convention would please secuption most curdial thanks.

The resolution for the adjournment of the Conwas adouted.

Mr Asken, from the committee to draft a firm for the antication of the articles of amendment reported two forms, the first to be deposited in the stelines of the State, and the second to be forwarded to the Governor; which forms a creadupted.

Wennenit, Jan 15, 7 A. M. The Convention met, and after prayer by the

# IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Particulars of the defeat of the Texion Army at Tampico, and the execution of twenty eight of the Army, many of them Natives and citizens of the

### NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 25.

The intelligence communicated torday to our readers is rather of a serious and meisneholy nature for the reason; and is certainly of importance sufficient to cause sober reflection in the minds of our citizens who are not only solicitous for the success of our brothren in Texas, but are equally anxions to preserve faithfully the freaty ties of alliance between Mexico and the United States, and maintaining the integrity of our commerce and political

The despatch of the Mexican Minister of Poreign Affairs to Washington is an able and guarded document, and well worshy the attention of the exegolice government. The President in his Message has stated that he had in part acted on the first suggestion recommended by the Mexican, when he asserts that he gave orders on the subject to the U. S. District Attornes; and we believe he might with the atmost safety act un the second in liberating Thomson and his crew as the prisoner has had a trial, and his jury could not agree on a verdict. Even this circumstance should inspirit to mercy if not to justice; for according to the law of nations Thomson should not have been tried in any of our courts, for what he did as a Mexican citizen, in the Mexican was, and under commission of the Mexican government. Thomson may doubtless have exceeded his authority, but the despatch porots out the legitimate means of redress,

On the subject of the death by order of a court martial of 28 of our citizens at Tampico on the 14th inst,, the minds of our citizens will be divided in oanion-some probably looking on it as but authors ized butchery, deserving vengeance, while others more cautious and experienced, may think it lamentable, but also justifiable by necessity and the laws of nations. The invaders of a friendly country cannot be viewed as personers of war by right or convery, whether they have yoluntarily or involuntarily taken arms against that country-the fact of having been townd in arms spainst the peace and authority of a nation is a sufficient charge for condemnation, and justification for any mude of death conformable to military laws. Those who went out in any of the expeditions from this place must have known the consequences : they went out in their individual capacity, as citizens, and the United States government is not responsible for their conduct : they have suffered in that capacity, and our government is not bound to take cognizance of their fate. Those who go to Texas should be prepared for victory or death, and certainly those who foolishly made an attempt on Tampico, dared the vengeance of the Mexican authority and laws. Their fate may be lamented by their immediate friends and the friends of humanity ; but it is matified by necessity and policy, by right and law -precisely as the fate of any criminal becoming amenable to the penalties of justice for violated law. -N. O. Bec.

The following is a copy of a letter from one of the unfortunate young men who joined in the expedition of Gen. Manta against Tampica :

#### Tampico, December 13, 1835. Nine o'clock, P. M. 5

Dava Paresus-I will in few words as possible give you intelligence of my fate which is on untimely one. To-morry morning, before sunrise, I, together with twenty-seven of my companions are to be shot, according to orders given by a court martial of Mexican soldiers, or officers, for an attack on this city on the night of the 15th Novemer last. I, for my part, am perfectly my fate. No use in giving particulars of the bathe -- I am pretty sure you must have heard them before. I at the time of the eneagement, got a wound in the head with a ball, and unother thro' the right hand. I have been in the hospital until this afternoon, from the morning of the battle,-No money can save us ; even five thousand dollars was offered for any one individual .- There was likewise offered one hundred thousand dollars as a cansom; but the reason of the refusal was; that they want to deter others from the cause of Liberty. This is a regular massuere. We should have been treated as prisoners of war. I hope the American nation will revenge our lives. I have but a few hours to live, so God bless you all.

### Farewell-Adien. JAMES FARRELL.

I cannot write well-excuse me. To Messrs. Dunois and Ganggraus, New-Or-

We are politely furnished with the following letes from Tampico.

Dran Sm .- This morning twenty-night unfortunsic victims of treachery and villany, part of Mea's expedition were shot. I hand you enclosed a at of them, with a petition presented to the Military Commundant, by several foreigners and Mexicase, drawn up and segmed by the prisoners; but alas, it was not in his power to meet their solicits-

The papers enclosed, were sent to me by the curate who attended them in their last momentsthey requested that they might be printed in New-Orleans. The letter from Jonus H. Steward, and the petition to the Commandant, were given to me as the prison grate, on Sunday murning-I had them translated into Spanish, and presented them myself to the Commandant, and am satisfied that had he the power, he would have complied with

there last request. You have here a full view, as well as the Government and people of the United States have, of vention without day, tomorrow murning 7 o'cinck, the indeous crime committed in the port of New Orleans, against the laws of God and of konor, under the pretence of populating Texas. A number of distressed and anfortanate beings are entrapped and put on board the schooner Mary June, Captain Hall, under the express stips lation and understanding that they are bound for Mategords and Galveston, in Texas, as the clearance of said yeared at the custom house in New Orleans, on the6th ult. indicates. It was further understood that they were to have lands on their arrival there, and a free pas-